

# THE PORTSMOUTH INQUIRER.

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LIBERTY, EQUALITY, PROGRESSION.

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## Virginia Awake!

The Old Dominion, it seems, is fairly getting her eyes open to the importance of Railroads, after a sort of Rip Van Winkle sleep for many years. We are sorry, however, that the Government has taken the contract to the exclusion of a company. It is bad policy. There is a bill before the Legislature, which will be, (if it has not already been) passed, appropriating \$1,000,000 per annum, for three years to be applied in the construction of the Virginia Central Railroad to the Ohio River, at some point not above the mouth of the Kanawha nor below the mouth of Big Sandy—the work to be commenced simultaneously at the eastern and western termini, and to be prosecuted under the direction of the Board of Public Works. The point for the western terminus is left to the Board for selection. This is a bold and vigorous move and the road will now undoubtedly be constructed.

Now for the routes. Our friends of Gallipolis are determined to have the western terminus at the mouth of the Kanawha, nearly opposite their town, if possible. The Engineer reports two practicable routes, one of which follows the lower side of the Kanawha to its mouth. The other leaves that river some thirty or forty miles from its junction with the Ohio and strikes across through what is called Teay's Valley, to the Mouth of Big Sandy.

The report recommends that a branch be built on this route. If this be done the M. & B. S. road will be completed as soon as possible to Sandy. If not the terminus will be at the mouth of the Kanawha; and in that case, would not a road from Gallipolis via this city to Cincinnati be highly popular? Twenty miles, or thereabouts, of the road, supposing the 9 ft 4 inch gauge track were adopted, would already be constructed, leaving only the distance of something near 25 miles to be built between here and Gallipolis. We merely throw out these hints for the reflection of the reader. A month or two will decide which of the two routes Virginia will adopt. Perhaps she may decide to build roads upon both.

## The Spirit Up.

The citizens along the line of the proposed Cincinnati and Portsmouth railroad, particularly those in Brown and Adams, are very anxious for its consummation. A gentleman who resides in Brown, brings us the information that there are three citizens of Georgetown who proposed to subscribe \$25,000, and he is of opinion that residents all along the line will subscribe with equal liberality. We would respectfully caution our citizens against indifference to this project. Let us remember the fate of other places which refused to aid the S. & H. V. Railroad, until a different route was suggested, when their assistance came too late. Let us encourage the project as much as we can. This done, our friends below, (knowing that we have a heavy debt hanging over us for the construction of the S. & H. V. R. R.) cannot grumble.

## Hayne and Webster's Speeches.

Redding & Co., Boston, have published in a neat pamphlet of 84 pages the speech of General Hayne, of South Carolina, in the U. S. Senate, on Mr. Foot's Resolution, January, 1850,—and Mr. Webster's speech in reply to it. Gen. Hayne was an eloquent debater, and a fine specimen of Carolina chivalry and gentlemanly bearing. On the occasion in question, he stood forth ostensibly as the champion of the South, and ventured to break the lance with the intellectual giant of the North. This, it is generally known, has ever been regarded and spoken of as "the great speech" of the Massachusetts statesman; and a profound and luminous exposition of fundamental principles of the Federal Constitution. Had he never delivered another speech, this alone would have transmitted his name to the latest periods of the Republic.

This publication, interesting at any time, derives additional interest from the recent death of one of these distinguished orators, and we have no doubt will be eagerly sought after by the reading public. It may be ordered from Boston by mail. The price is 25 cents.

Messrs. Kayes & Parker have laid upon our table "Gleason's Pictorial" of Saturday last, containing several handsome engravings appropriate to the season, among which are two relative to St. Valentine's Day. They have also laid up under obligations for a volume of the Life of Blennerhassett, by W. H. Safford, Esq., of Chillicothe, without which no library is complete.

Our old friend Thos. Patterson, who has been a citizen of this place, now clerk on the good steamer Susquehanna, will accept our thanks for that package of New Orleans papers, which he sent us.

## Meeting of the Corn Growers and Liquor Dealers.

Quite a large number of the citizens of this place assembled at the City Hall on Saturday night, to consider what course should be pursued in regard to the liquor traffic. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. J. W. Davis, C. O. Tracy, Judge B. Ramsey and Capt. Kennedy. We had not the pleasure of being present and therefore cannot give even the substance of their remarks. Neither have the proceedings of the meeting been furnished for publication. This should be done. The people of Scioto county, we are satisfied, would deeply consider any resolutions which so large and respectable a meeting of their fellow citizens might pass.

## Strange Phenomenon.

We learn from the Holmes County Farmer and Free Press, that a wonderful natural curiosity has been discovered in that county, in the shape of natural "gas works." This discovery was made on the farm of a Mr. Purdy. We take the following extract from an article giving a description of it, by a correspondent in the Farmer:

"Some eight or ten rods south of the house, is a curious kind of earth, resembling dark saw dust. The owner for some years has been aware of the existence of some wonderful phenomenon. The place on which the discovery has been made has been cultivated for a number of years, and it has been observed that in a number of places, everything planted or sown, and all kind of vegetation would dwindle and die and seemingly turn up. After the late rains the water was discovered to be agitated, and to bubble up in a number of places, which led Mr. Purdy and others to experiment, by collecting a bottle of this gas, and setting it on fire; when the instant a lighted match was touched to it, the vapor ignited and sent the bottle whirling through the house.

I found the extent of the space from which this igneous or inflammable vapor issues, to be about two rods wide, and 15 or 20 rods in length; the soil to the depth of six inches or theabouts, is as above stated, loose and resembling dark saw dust, beneath this is the common clay soil. Examination in this, led to the discovery of small holes, perhaps half the size of a man's little finger, out of which the vapor issues. There are undoubtedly many hundreds of these holes.

The Lancaster Eagle and Portsmouth Dispatch informs their readers some time since that Legislation was retarded by the contractors for the printing. We refuted the allegation. They remained silent upon the subject—their readers doubtless believing that the charges made in accordance with the truth. Is that manly? Will you dare throw of your natural habits for once, and assume the garb of gentlemen?—Capital City Fact.

We were not aware that the Fact had refuted the charge above alluded to, owing, perhaps, to the irregular reception of that paper. Its arrivals average about once a week, and it would be rather a hard task to imagine what its columns contained during the other five days. What was stated in our paper relative to the printing session, we learned from gentlemen who had a right to know the truth of the matter. Aside from this, we expressed the opinion that the system of letting out the public printing to the lowest bidder was a bad one for the State, and a curse to the trade, which we sincerely believe. As to that other matter, expressed in the last two lines of the quoted paragraph, we prefer wearing our own clothes, rather than assume, like the Fact, the garb of a character, which our words and actions will not sustain. If, therefore, we do not assume to be a gentleman, the reader will understand that we feel a sincere desire to be placed no higher in the scale of civility than the Fact.

In the Virginia Senate, on Saturday, the following resolution was offered by Mr. Thomas:

Resolved, That the Committee for Courts of Justice be instructed to enquire into the character of the means employed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to obtain from the Legislature of this State the right of way to Wheeling, over that part of the territory of Virginia in which the same is now located—whether it be in the power of the General Assembly to amend the act by which that right was conferred; whether any, and if any, what legislative or judicial proceeding, the circumstances of the case require. The said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, and report the result of its investigation to this body.

The Enquirer says Mr. Watson suggested a modification of the resolution, which was discussed by Messrs. Denesle, Watson and Thomas until the expiration of the morning hour, when it was laid aside.

This resolution has reference to a recent publication made by Mr. A. J. Marshall, of Virginia, in which he claims that he has been wronged by the Railroad Company, in their not paying him fifty thousand dollars for getting the charter from the Virginia Legislature to extend the railroad to Wheeling.

Pio METAL.—The Pittsburgh American reports the sales of 110 tons cold blast Hanging Rock on private terms, and re-affirms the belief that the general iron market will advance, while the Pittsburgh market having been above the level since November. The Cincinnati Gazette notes that the iron market there is quite so firm as heretofore, and quotes sales of 60 tons hot blast at landing for \$45 and of 250 tons for \$53.

The Chillicothe Gazette is in raptures over the bright prospects of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad. The sum of \$750,000 has been subscribed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and it will be now completed without delay.

No snow falls lighter than the snow of age; but none is heavier, for it never melts.

## Manufacturing No. 2.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 12

### Mr. Emory:

Last week I merely suggested to you of some capital and enterprise, a plan to promote manufacturing on what I believe to be the safest and best for both capitalists and operatives. Every person of any observation must be aware that numbers of skillful mechanics pass through our city every year, working for a location suitable for the prosecution of some branch of manufacturing industry. These mechanics, generally, possess little or no capital, wherefore to put their business in operation; consequently they look around a few days, or perhaps weeks, and seeing no inducements held out to them, they pass on to where the prospect looks more favorable, or return back to where they learnt their trade. If a single steam engine were put in operation; which would probably cost five thousand dollars and suitable buildings attached, which would probably cost as much more, and the power and buildings rented at a reasonable percentage on the investment, to all such as wished to use power in manufacturing, their skillful mechanics, with what little means and credit they might possess, could commence manufacturing on their own account. On this plan there could be no possibility of a failure. Because, in the first place, one large engine can be put up at a much less cost than half a dozen small ones that will do the same work. Secondly, a large engine will consume much less fuel than a number of small ones. Thirdly, one man will superintend and keep in repair a large engine, about as easy as a small one. Then when we take into consideration the cost of buildings, ground rent, and other incidental expenses, the expenses of manufacturing in the present mode, and the one here proposed, is so widely different that it is easy to decide which is the best.

The conclusion to be drawn from this statement, is, that if the present system of manufacturing by the aid of a number of small engines and horse powers, scattered all over the city, is profitable to the proprietors; how much more profitable would it become if they were all consolidated into one establishment. It would relieve the present proprietors of the trouble and vexation of keeping an engine in repair, which is probably no part of their business. Each mechanic could devote his time exclusively to the business which he is completely master of. He need not employ any more power or shop room than what is absolutely necessary for the successful prosecution of his business. Travelling mechanics or workmen of any description whatever, could, at all times, obtain employment, either as journeymen or masters. When we see the number of small establishments at this time struggling into existence, and take into consideration the expense they must incur, separately and singly, it is conclusive evidence that an enterprising individual with a capital of from five to ten thousand dollars, could not invest it more profitably than the way here proposed.

BOB WALKER.

## The Coffee Trade.

There is considerable movement in the coffee markets of both Baltimore and New Orleans at this time, with an upward tendency in price. The aggregate sales here in January, according to the circular of White & Elder, were 30,800 bags, viz: 4,000 bags, mostly resales of cargoes 95; 21,100 bags from first hands, 94@95; 2,000 bags from first hands, 94@95; 1,700 at auction, averaging 94; 2,000 bags damaged 9c. The demand of late has been sufficiently active to sweep off nearly every parcel of good quality offering for sale, and there has already been an improvement of an 1/8 to 1/4 cent this week. The heavy transactions as given above have mostly transpired within the last week or ten days. Messrs. W. & E. say:

"Holders continue to receive encouragement from all important points calculated to affect the tone or vigor of the market. From Europe the advices are decidedly favorable. From the heaviest producing districts, especially Brazil, notwithstanding conflicting accounts in regard to the present and the growing crops, yet all agree that supplies cannot be superabundant; consequently prices are stimulated and increase the cost of importation."

"Of the present stock, which is very moderate for the season, much the larger portion is held out of the market, and of the few thousand bags on sale, very little good and prime can be had under 94@10 cts. The market closes firm and buoyant. We quote good and fine quality 94 cts, common 9 to 9 1/2 cts."

The importations for January were 11,135 bags, an increase of 2,361 over same month last year—leaving stock on hand 30,200 bags, of which 1,800 bags were Java, and showing a deficiency of 18,360 bags as compared with this period last year.

At New Orleans, according to telegraphic advices, the sales during the month of January were 70,000 bags mostly for the West. The stock at the close, was 40,000 bags. The quotations were for ordinary fair Rio, 94@95 cts; prime, 94@95 cts, with a brisk market.—See.

A COMPOSER'S APPETITE.—The incomparable and inspired composer, Handel, required uncommonly large and frequent supplies of food. Among other stories told of this great musician, it is said that whenever he dined alone at a tavern, he always ordered "dinner for three;" and on receiving an answer to his question, "Is it dinner for three?" "As soon as the company comes," he said, contemptuously, "I am going to dinner."—Musical World.

A CHANGE.—We are requested to state that the Temperance meeting which was announced to be held at the City Hall, will be held in the M. E. Church on Wednesday evening. The change in the place was caused by the Hall having been engaged by the Metropolitan Seminars.

## The Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 12

Mr. J. Dille, Esq., of Newark, makes an elaborate exposition of the condition of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad, in the Sandusky Register. We learn from it that this road is designed to complete the great chain of railway, North and South across the State of Ohio. It extends from Newark to Portsmouth, a distance of one hundred and thirty-five miles, and is to be of the same gauge as the road from Sandusky and Newark. From Portsmouth to Jackson—forty-five miles—the earth-work is complete, the ties on the track, some twenty miles in operation, and the rails procured for the residue; and will be laid down and the cars running to Jackson within the course of the next three months.

The whole cost of the road is estimated at \$20,000 per mile, 135 miles—\$2,700,000. Allow 50 per cent. of the gross earnings to cover running expenses, repairs and deterioration, and we have left \$275,250 to divide among the stockholders, a little more than ten per cent. on the cost.

The whole is now under contract to be completed by July 1, 1855, and it is hoped that it will be finished so that the cars will run through by July 1, 1854.

The connections on this road are important in regard to its business relations. At Portsmouth, it connects with the Maysville and Big Sandy Railroad, which introduces it to the great system of Southern railways extending to New Orleans and Mobile on the Gulf of Mexico, and eastward by way of the Virginia Central Railroad to Norfolk on the Atlantic.

At Jackson, it intersects the Hillsboro and Parkersburg Railroad, now in progress; near McArthur it crosses the Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad, now progressing, and at Newark it connects with the Sandusky and Newark road of the same gauge, the Central Ohio Railroad, both in operation, the Ohio canal and the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, now in progress. From these and for these, it will receive and do a large amount of business.

Mr. Dille quotes the following from a letter written by Prof. Mather to A. B. Walker, Esq., October 13, 1847, which speaks of the resources of the country thus intended to be made tributary to Northern Ohio:—[Capital City Fact, Columbus.]

"The beds of coal worked are remarkably pure, giving but little ash, and are almost entirely free from sulphur; they are peculiarly adapted to the manufacture of iron (without the necessity of coking,) for fuel for steam engines, and for parlor fires. Blacksmiths prefer it to any other, in consequence of its freedom from sulphur and making a clear, open fire, with great heat. For domestic use, it is preferable to other coal, as it gives no sooty flakes to soil clothes and furniture, makes a clear, open fire, and burns freely, without the necessity of stooping to let out the ashes and lighten up the coal."

"The Limestone is abundant for all the purposes of Lime, flux for Furnaces, and for Marble for ages."

"Fine Clay, for fire brick and for various uses about Furnaces, and for manufactures, abounds in connection with the coal."

"Sandstone of nearly pure quality, suitable for hearths of Furnaces and building stone, abounds, and can be obtained in blocks of any required size."

"Flagging Stone of good quality abounds."

"Sandstone and Conglomerates of nearly pure white quartz, suitable for the manufacture of Glass, also abound, in connection with the coal, Limestone, fine clay and Salt necessary for the production of that article."

"Buhr Stone is another mineral that occurs in quantity on the eastern side of the Iron ore region in Athens and Jackson counties, (now Vinton.) It is superior to any Buhr Stone known, for the manufacture of Millstones, (except the French;) it is already extensively used and sent to various and distant parts of the United States."

"Salt Water also exists in inexhaustible quantities, below the valleys of all the streams between the Scioto and Ohio Rivers."

"Canal coal, immense quantities of which are found along and near the line of this road. For a cheerful fire, giving out a brilliant blaze and great heat, no fuel equals this; and for the making of gas for lighting cities, it is unsurpassed by any material ever used. This coal is found in Perry, Vinton and Jackson counties. At the Buckeye Furnace it has been successfully mixed with charcoal, in smelting Iron ore, with a great increase of product."

"Peter, never go to bed at night without knowing something you didn't know in the morning."

"Yez, sir; I went to bed slow'd last night—didn't dream of such a thing in the morning."

NEWSPAPERS.—The following is supposed to be the number of newspapers in the world: 12 in Austria, fourteen in Africa, twenty-four in Spain, twenty in Portugal, thirty in Asia, sixty-five in Belgium, eighty-five in Denmark, ninety in Russia and Poland, three hundred in Prussia, three hundred and twenty in other Germanic States; five hundred in Great Britain and Ireland, and eighteen hundred in the United States.

"Pa," said a little boy to his parent, the other day, "are not sailors very, very small men?" "No my dear," answered the father; "pray, what leads you to suppose that they are so small?" "Because," replied the young lad, "I read the other day of a sailor going to sleep in his watch."

## Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 9.

HOUSE.—A resolution, in favor of settling our National difficulties by arbitration, was lost.

SENATE.—Mr. Armstrong reported a bill for the incorporation of Salt, which was read the first time.

The bill to divide Symmes Township, in Hamilton County into two election Districts was read the second time.

The bill to provide for the reclaiming and draining swamp and overflow lands in this State, passed.

HOUSE.—Most of the session was occupied in considering the School Bill in Committee at the Wholes.

SENATE.—The vote by which the bill reorganizing the State Treasury was passed was reconsidered, and the bill was referred to a select committee of five.

Mr. Borer introduced a bill, to amend the act relating to discounts, and the distribution of personal estate, passed Feb. 24, 1851.

## MORNING SESSION.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 10.

HOUSE.—The bill to provide for the publication of the State documents in the German language, passed.

The bill making appropriations in part—passed.

The bill repealing the two hundred dollar exemption clause in the tax law, was discussed for some time.

SENATE.—Mr. Taylor reported a resolution authorizing the Board of Public Works to examine into the claim of Julius Hall, for the loss of the canal boat Highlander, which was agreed to.

The bill to repeal the act to divide Anderson township, in Hamilton county, into two election districts, was passed.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 10.

SENATE.—The bill allowing interest on cost bills, after judgment or decree was rendered, was lost on its passage.

The bill for the incorporation of public cemeteries—passed; also the bill to amend the charter of the Cincinnati Orphan Asylum. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The bill to repeal the two hundred dollar exemption clause, in the tax law, passed.

The bill for the suppression of intemperance was lost, and the motion to reconsider the vote was discussed till adjournment.

## MORNING SESSION.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 11.

SENATE.—The bill to amend the act authorizing the Trustees of Colleges and Academies to become bodies corporate, was read the third time and laid upon the table.

The bill authorizing suit to be brought against the State in certain cases was read the third time and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

HOUSE.—Mr. Stone presented a petition from one hundred and fifty citizens of Hamilton county, asking for a law making void all sales of cemeteries.

Mr. Brown introduced a bill extending the jurisdiction of Hamilton county.

Various bills were reported from the standing committee but no final action was had upon them.

Mr. Stone gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to suppress the evils of the liquor traffic.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 12.

HOUSE.—Mr. Stone presented a bill to provide against the evil resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors.

SENATE.—The bill to extend the time for certain school lands in Lucas county, was passed.

A bill to define the jurisdiction of justices of the peace under the new code, was introduced by Mr. Cradlebaugh, and read the first time.

The bill to protect resident merchants from non-resident vendors of goods, was taken up and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Scioto County Agricultural Society.

The annual election of officers of the Scioto County Agricultural Society was held in Portsmouth, Feb. 5th, 1853. The meeting was called to order by John Feurt, Esq., and Mr. T. S. Currie was appointed Secretary pro tem. The following gentlemen were then duly elected officers for the ensuing year:

G. S. B. HEMPSTEAD, Pres't.  
W. U. McDONALD, Vice Pres't.  
THOMAS S. DUGAN, Treas.  
T. S. CURRIE, Sec'y.

Directors.  
L. MOSELEY, G. W. HERBERT,  
S. PAX, GEORGE DAVIS,  
JOHN A. TURLEY,  
When on motion it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this association be tendered to the late President and officers for the energetic labor and untiring zeal displayed by them, during the past year, in performing the duties of this association.

Mr. McDonald offered the following amendment to the Constitution which was adopted.

In article 6th, strike out "Sept.," and insert "The annual exhibition of this Society shall be held either in Sept. or October as the directors shall direct."

Amendment to article 9th, to strike out "33" and insert "5," which will read, "Awarding Committee of 5 persons shall be appointed annually, by the Directors."

On motion it was

Resolved, That the Directors be notified to meet at the office of the Treasurer, on the first Saturday in March next, to transact such business as may be brought before the Board.

A motion was made and adopted, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the city papers.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

## T. S. CURRIE, Sec'y. pro tem.

## Blood & Aflray.

The Cincinnati Nonpareil states that a murderous fight took place on the landing about 7 o'clock on Monday night, between two men named Thomas Moreland and Abraham Bruce; both men used bowie knives, and during the affray both were cut in a most shocking manner. Moreland was cut in some seven or eight places over the body, and is supposed to be mortally wounded. They were steambath clerks, and the affray originated in a dispute about a debt. They were conveyed by their friends to some place not yet discovered by the officers.

The steamer Susquehanna is expected here this morning, when she will load, take on a pleasure party and probably leave for New Orleans on Monday.

## Later from Mexico.—The Capital Declared for the Revolutionists.

New Orleans, Feb. 8.

By the arrival of the steamer Anquilla at this port, from Vera Cruz, we have advices from the city of Mexico to the 20th ult. President Cavalos, finding Congress refractory, introduced a large body of troops into the hall, and drove out the members at the point of the bayonet. The same evening he issued a decree calling a national convention, to meet at the capital on the 15th of next June, to reform the Constitution and elect a new President, also to exercise legislative powers. He also gave orders that the Government troops cease hostilities against those of Urquiza.

Two new papers have been started in the city, advocating the return of Santa Anna.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—SENATE.—The entire session was occupied in discussing the Texas debt bill, which, as proposed to be amended, authorizes the issue of eight and one-third millions dollars, in three per cent bonds, payable in twenty years, said bonds to be paid to the creditors holding Texas bonds, which were received by the pledge of the revenue of imports.

HOUSE.—The bill, establishing a territorial Government in Washington territory, Oregon, passed.

The Nabeski territory bill was discussed in Committee of the Whole.

## NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 10.

The steamer Daniel Webster has just arrived here from Aspinwall. The steamer Golden Gate had arrived at Panama on the 28th ult., bringing \$1,700,000 in gold dust and 600 passengers.

The ship Aberdeen, from New York, was run into, near San Francisco, by a French ship, and sunk immediately. The ship and cargo are lost.

The whaling ship A. H. Howland was totally wrecked off Honolulu.

The steamers J. Braydon and Camanche came into collision on the 15th January, near Benicia—the latter sunk in fifteen feet water. Ten lives were lost, two of whom were ladies.

## NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 9.

Lolo Montez was arrested here, yesterday, on the affidavit of her servant girl, charging her with assault and battery. When she was brought into court quite an exciting scene took place. Lolo, in the first place, went into hysterics, and then fainted; after she was restored, the matter was investigated and the Countess had to give bail for her appearance.

## FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 10.

A letter from Tunis, under date of January 31, says the Dey of Tunis is dangerously ill, and that the country is in a distressed condition, with every indication of a famine. The currency of the country is so depreciated that it is not worth forty cents on the dollar, and foreign merchants were refusing to receive it in payment of debts.

## FROM PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 11.

J. H. Palmer, alias Wheeler, was arrested at Parkersburg, Va., yesterday, on a requisition from the Governor of New York, charged with committing forgery to the amount of \$14,000 on purses in Genesee county, New York.

The river is falling, with 9 feet water in the channel.

## LATER FROM MEXICO.

New Orleans, Feb. 12.

By an arrival at this port last night, we have dates from the city of Mexico to the 26th ult. After the members of Congress had been ejected by Cavalos, twenty-eight of them assembled in a private house, where they passed a resolution impeaching Cavalos, and elected Osorio, the Governor of Puebla, President ad interim. Osorio, however, refused to accept.

The garrison in the city has pronounced in favor of the revolutionists.

The Siglo says: "The revolution is now ended, as the whole country favors the plan of Guadalupe."

## Lolo Montez in Trouble.

New Orleans, Feb. 8.

Lolo Montez was arrested here, yesterday, on the affidavit of her servant girl, charging her with assault and battery. When she was brought into court quite an exciting scene took place. Lolo, in the first place, went into hysterics, and then fainted, after she was restored the matter was investigated and the Countess had to give bail for her appearance.

## Peruvian Bark.

La Cucarilla, (Peruvian Bark) one of the most important products of Bolivia, pays a duty of \$10 per quintal to the government for the right of cutting. Notwithstanding this duty, the exportation has been so great of late years, that the Congress passed a law, some eighteen months ago, which took effect about a year since, prohibiting any further cutting for five years.

The Boston Advertiser says that the Presidents of the Banks of that City and State, are about to present to Congress a memorial, representing the urgent necessity, for the general convenience and advantage of the community, of a reform in the condition of the silver currency. The passing evil of the withdrawal of the silver currency from circulation, which has been assembly felt for many years past, is increasing every month. It has at length become unbearable to business people of all classes, and more especially to the poorer, whose earnings are mostly paid in bank notes, but whose daily purchases of necessities are to a large extent in amounts, smaller than the lowest denominations of bank notes.

Perruquian, Feb. 12, P.